AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS

The Bature of Their Work and of the Bozsman College in Particular.

TO MAKE USEFUL CITIZENS

Young Men Will Have an Opportunity to Learn Scientific Farming and Engineering-The Women's Course

ial Correspondence of the Standard.

SEMAN, April 16.—In an interview
Acting President Poster of the Monwith Acting President Foster of the Mon-tana Agricultural college, a STANDARD correspondent to-day learned much of the object and scope of the work of such in-stitutions. Professor Foster has long been connected with agricultural colleges and experiment stations; he has a thorough knowledge of their work and be knows the practical value they are to any state. Their field of work is different from that of other educational institutions and because of this difference, much good and, because of this difference, much good is accomplished that, without trem, would never be attained. From Prefessor Foster it was learned that it will not be the object of the Montana Agricultural college, no simply farmers or mechanics, but rather to develop useful, practical men and women, so equipped that they may follow successfully any vocation or profession towards which their inclinations draw

In all agricultural colleges care is taken that capabilities shall in no way be limited ted, and that sufficient latitude be given for the full display of individual preferences and the development of per-sonal abilities. The education offered by these colleges is a substantial, practical one. It gives to the young man or young woman just such general information and discipline of mind and character as are needed to make intelligent and useful cit-

The young people who graduate from an agricultural college are not like other graduates, for they are educated out of sympathy with the callings of the masses. The lines of study pursued are calculated to give training in quick observation and accurate judgment; skill in manipulation, and habits of industry, and to create the state for useful occupations. Such an a taste for useful occupations. Such an education as the agricultural colleges are giving will extend the influence and value of knowledge in the practical affairs of

In our Montana institution, students of both sexes will be admitted under the same terms and will have the same advantages. The college will furnish opportunities for the education of the masses It will give to the sons and daughters of farmers, mechanics and the laboring lasses generally of Montana, a practical or industrial education. No tuition will be charged, and all other expenses will be made the lowest possible, so that any enmade the lowest possible, so that any energetic, ambitious young man or woman of the state will be enabled to complete the course. This is why such institutions are so well attended and why the students

are of the earnest, persevering kind.

The courses of study do not differ materially from those of other educational institutions except in the matter of language. English is made prominent in all courses and French and German are usually given a place in the ladies' and the mechanical courses. The time devoted to classics is much less than in other colleges. In the agriculture course the in-struction in chemistry, botany and physics is made very thorough. In the mechanical department the mathematical studies re-ceive much more attention than in the

The destinctive characteristic of the agricultural college is its industrial features. Besides the regular lines of study the student spends a portion of each day bers of the classes in agriculture learn butter and cheese making; they are instructed to examine and compare animals of the different breeds and are taught the merits and defects of stock animals, they merits and defects of stock animals, they study practical farming in all its branches. The students of this division have an opportunity to work on the farm or assist in some line of experimental work at fair wages, when not otherwise engaged. Many students contribute toward paying expenses in this way. The agricultura student also has emp student also has employment in the orchard, in the garden and among the small fruits, and thus gains a great amount of valuable practical information regarding those important branches of farm work. He learns the best methods of grafting, budding, cross-fertilizing and other important matters pertaining to the market graden, the nursers and greenhouse. oyment in the orch

arden, the nursery and greenbouse. The students who select engineering or mechanical courses are given work in wood and iron shops. These shops are equipped with blacksmiths' forges, sets of carpenter tools, wood and fron lathes, planers and all machinery necessary for

the thorough instruction of the student.

The industrial work for the young ladies embraces instrumental music, shorthand and typewriting, telegraphy, typesetting, drawing, wood carving, clay molding and the various subjects of domestic ec such as sewing, cutting and fitting of dresses, chemistry of cooking, bousehold management and sanitation. An oppor tunity is also usually given to practice and study floraculture.

From the information gathered from Professor Foster, it will readily be seen that the agricultural college will give a practical education, an education that wil enable a young man or woman to make a success of life. The Montana Agricultura college has a bright future before it. It is situated in the richest grain progion of the world, and as scientific farm ing is no longer looked upon as one of the hobbies of rich men, the college is certain to become a leading institution.

FROM MONTANA TO FLORIDA. Commodore Hite Makes the Entire Trip by Water. ndence of the Standard.

BOZEMAN, April 14.—R. C. Hite, who started from Bozeman over two years ago on a trip to the Gulf of Mexico by way of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, re-turned this week to Bozeman. The "commodore," as he is known from Montana to Florida, several years ago conceived

steamer complete. At old Gallatin City he isunched the "Montana" and began his long and pertious trip to the sea. The commoders found the worst navigation of the entire trip between his starting point and Great Falls. At Townsend he was obliged to take out his engine and holler. The "Montana," however, if not long a steamer, had the distinction of being the only one that was ever to far up to the only one that was ever to far up to the head of the river.

The commoders mot with a vast number of most interesting experiences. All along his trip he distinguisted directions "Bosoman, the Beautiful," particularly, and the state in general. He has every state in the lines that these droughing, to commoders passed the winter of 1800-71 at Williston, near Fort Buford, North Dakota. All winter be preached of Montana to the dissettled passes of Dakota, and in the apring started again down the river.

High water impeded his progress and ateamer complete. At old Gallatin City he isunched the "Montana" and began

down the river.

High water impeded his progress and the winter of 1681-32 evertoes him while he was at St. Joe, Mo.

In the spring of 1882 he started out again. He stopped for weeks at a time at all the principal cities and other points of interest, all the time doing missionary interest, all the time doing missionary work for the good state of Montana, ad-vertising her resources and advantages. The latter part of last November the "Montana," with the commedore, arrived at New Orleans. From there he went to the Gulf of Mexico. Finally, concluding to return to his home, he sold the "Mon-tann" and took the railroad coming back. Mr. Hite was born in Virginia, Sept. 21, 1823. He grew to manhood in Ohio and started to California with only two companions and one team and without fire arms of any kind, they reached the Pa-eific coast in safety. In 1854 he went to Oregon to build a flouring mill and soon after returned to California. Afterwards be was interested in mining and other business ventures in New Mexico, Texas

business ventures in New Mexico, Texas and Kanaas. In 1880 he came to Montana and since then has been engaged in mining and in business in Boseman.

Mr. Hite has been made famous by his trip. All the principal papers of the territory through which he traveled have paid him and his work much attention. He is an active man of adventuro position and it is quite likely that he will plan and carry out some other idea as held and original as was this trip down the two greatest watercourses of America.

THE SLOCAN STAMPEDE. Over 1,000 Have Already Left Bonner's Forry-Notes.

ce of the Standard BONNER'S FERRY, Idaio, April 10.— Great Northern engineers have been here in the past few days locating a spur from the main line to the steamboat landing. They have been figuring on two routes, and speculation is rife as to which they will chose. The matter is of considerable importance to property holders, as the railway company will build extension docks and warchouses wherever the spur docks and warchouses wherever the spur terminates. One survey, if accepted, will locate the lading place at the foot of Main street; the other will take it a half mile down the river.

The Commercial club is having a dock built at the foot of Main atreet. It will be

200 feet in length.

There is a lively scramble for the ap-

pointment of deputy collector at this port to serve under David G. Browne, the new collector of the district of Idaho and Mon-tans. If an Idaho man gets it, it is con-

tans. If an Idaho man gets it, it is con-ceded that it lies between Tim Callahan of Bonner's Ferry and ex-Sheriff Mc-Clure of Coeur d'Alone.

The steamer Spokane, which has been on dry dock for repairs, was launched to-day. Capt. G. R. Gray will continue to command her.

A contract has been signed whereby er's Ferry will have electric lights naide of three mouths.

Transportation business on the Kootenai river is growing very brisk. Inside of 10 days three 250-ton steamers will ning between here and Kaslo, B. C., with all the business they can handle. The Slocan excitement is giving a great impetus to business. The steamer Nelson as the traffic all to herself at present, bu the Spokane, owned by the same the Spokane, owned by the same com-pany, will be ready for service by the 14th. The new beat, the State of Idaho, owned by Lanneau & Depuy, formerly of the Flathead Steam Transportation company, will be ready by the 17th. These boats have an average capacity of 250 tons of freight and are registered for about 125 passengers each. The distance from here to Kaslo, the nearest town to the Slocan mines, is about 150 miles. Navigation has been open about 10 days, and fully 1,000 people have gone through to the British Columbia Eldorado.

Clearing Monne Reports

New YORK, April 14.—The following table, compiled by Brackstreet's, shows the bank clearings for the past week with the percentages of increase or decrease pared with the corresponding week o

CITIES.	Amt.	Inc.	Dec
New York			7.3
Chicago	103,401.000		
Poston	103.984.00		
Philadelphia	69,619,000		2.5
St. Louis	27.280.0H	6.6	
San Francisco	15,825,000	A	5.4
Raitimore	15,231,000	6.9	
Mtsourg		6.8	
Cincinnati	14,790,00	4 9	
Kansas City	10,965,00	0 23 2	
New Orleans	10,961,00		1
Minneapolls		8.6	
Milwaukee	10,512,67		
Omaha			
Denver,		0 10.2	
St. Paul	4.501.00	0	8
Portland, Ore	1,942,00	0	9.
Salt Lake			12
Seattle			
Tecoma			0
os Angeles			
Helena			1.0
Spokano			

irent Fails No comperison. Total for the leading cities of the United States, \$1,210,910,192. Comparison

Which Road Makes the Quickest Time to

Chicago?
The Great Northern makes quicker time to St. Paul and points east thereof that any other line.

And is the only road which makes the run to Chicago in two nights. Other lines all use three nights. B. H. Langley,

And Still They Go.

to Florida, several years ago conceived the idea of making a river trip to the Guif. To carry out his plan he designed and built a boat which he named the "Montana." This little vessel was built of mountain fir, procured near this city, and when completed was but 23 feet long. He procured an engine and screw for his boat and on Sept. 15, 1890, he started for the head waters of the Missouri with his

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, April 14.—A much firmer tone characterised the declines at the stock exchange to-day. Manhattan outfored a decline of six points, but relied some later, and Richmond Terminal some later, and later was a good inquiry for cordings, sugar, lead, grangers, coalers and Vanderbits, which left off with a net gain of 1/2 to 1 per cent. The money market continues easy and currency is flowing this way, all of which tends to contradict the effect of the cutflow of the yellow metal. The market closed strong, at or near the best figures of the day. of the day.

Government bonds—Firm.
Petroleum—Steady; closed at 65%.
Stocks closed:

Stocks closed:

U. S. 4's registered.113
U. S. 2's registered. 20
U. S. 4's coupon.
Pacific 6's b. 5
Atchison. 33',
American Express. 57
Canadian Pacific. 83',
Canada Southera 56',
Burlington. 85',
Central Pacific. 86',
Burlington. 86',

CHICAGO, April 14.—Cattle — Receipte, 3,000; strong and steady. Good to extra steers, \$5.40@5.60; mediums, \$4,75@8.25; thers, \$4.00@4.50; Texans, \$3.00@4.20. hters, \$4.00\text{\$\text{\$\alpha\$}\$.50; Texans, \$3.00\text{\$\text{\$\alpha\$}\$.20.} Hogs-Receipts, \$13,00\text{\$\text{\$\alpha\$}\$.00\text{\$\text{\$\alpha\$}\$.7.25; prime, heavy and butchers' weights, \$7.30\text{\$\text{\$\alpha\$}\$.7.50; prime light, \$7.10\text{\$\alpha\$} 7.20. Sheep-Receipts, 5,000; steady. Natives, \$4.25\text{\$\alpha\$} 4.75; fed Texans, \$5.10\text{\$\alpha\$} 5.50; western wethers, \$5.25\text{\$\alpha\$} 5.70.

New York Money Market.
New York, April 14.—Money on call was easy at 3@4½ per cent.; closed offered at 3; prime paper, 6½68; Sterling ex-change, firm, with actual business in 60 day bills at \$4.86½64.86%; demand, \$4.886

Away Behind,

Lag all competitors with the Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western line. This is the popular route for passengers destined to the world's fair.

NATIONAL BANK OF BUTTE, MONT.

Capital and Undivided Profit - \$1,000,000

General Banking Business Transacted

Collections Promptly Attended to





Act like marie on the Stomach, Live and Bowels; dispel Dyspopala, Silieusuess, Fowers Colds, Servois Disorders, Siceplessness, Less of Appetite: restore the Complexion; percet disease than follows their use. Positive cure for the licadache and Constipation, Minai, mild, can to take. Large vials of 50 pills, S cents, Sold by



PROMPT, GOOD WORK.



RHEUMATISM. Mr. Wi let F. Cook. Canajoharie, M. V., writes: "Awake one marring with excrucating pains in any abacider. Tried various reliefs for su iden pains without effect; went to my office; the pain became insufurable; went home at 73 o'clock and used SV. JACOBS O'15.; effect magical, pain educed, and at 1 o'clock went to work; cure permanent."

NEURALGIA

CARL SCHEIBE.



REMOVAL

DENTAL QUARTERS. DR. W. H. TOWNSEND, D. D. S., Graduate Chicago College.

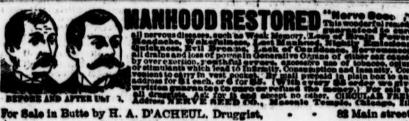
Rooms 10, 11 and 12 New Owsley B'd'g. Over Leys' Jewelry Store, where for the next two weeks all filling will be done at Chicago prices. Teeth extracted and fillings inserted without pain.

COMPETITORS OUTDISTANCED



ANHEUSER-BUSCH IN THE LEAD. AT THE WORLD'S PAIR.

Anhouser-Busch Beer will hold the post of honor at the World's Fair, it having been decreed so this week. The edict is by authority of the Fair Directors, and the same has been communicated to Fresident Adolphus Busch of the Brewing Association through President Ernest Sadier of the Columbian Casino restaurant at the World's Fair grounds. Not only is this beer selected as against computation from Milwaukee, Holedo, Bt. Louis, New York, Chicago and elsewhere, but the endorsequent of superior quality is supplemented by an agreement to hay S'a barred more for the Automog-Busch beer than for the next flighest priced beer competing.



ber Sale in Anaconda by THE SMITH DRUG CO ..

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

Martyred President

When about to leave his old home after he had attained the highest honor that a great nation could bestow upon him closed an address with these word: "Neighbors, give your boys a chance." We



would repeat these words and say to every father and mother: "Give your boys a chance." These are days of action and exacting competition, days when moral courage and brain power count, days wherein there can be only a survival of the men who are mentally and physically the fittest. Aside from the duty which you owe the State of giving to it sons and daughters who will win their way honorably in life, there is a parental duty devolving upon you to qualify them for the battle which they will have to wage in the world's great arena, whether their lot be cast in the professions or in the no less honorable field of artisanship and honest toil. Favored though they justly are in the family circle, the day must come when in the inexorable law of fate their chairs will be empty by your fireside and they will be out struggling alone in the world with only their merit to aid them. You will follow them with your best wishes, applauding their every effort and cheering them on in their successes; but grateful as will be your encouragement, how very little balm will it be if, despite his efforts, the son goes backward and the neighbor's boy mounts up to heights upon which he was bent. In the earlier days of this land you may have had to till and toil, knowing little of leisure and less of luxury, but for what was it all? First, that you might have a competence, and next

and always, that your children might obtain positions higher and better even than your own. You, mothers, know the pride you have in your sons. You know that deep down in your hearts there is a well of tenderness and of love for even the erring one. You know, as well as the world does, that his success is heaven to you and his failure a heartache keener than even his own. What, then, should you do? In the words of Lincoln, "Give your boy a chance." Give him an education that will fit him to cope with the best. Teach him to love his home, and teach him that in it he will find civilizing and educational influences. If he has been to college, don't let his education stop there. If he has not enjoyed the advantages of a good education, encourage him now. He may be smart naturally, but if he has nothing but his natural talents to help him there will surely come a time, just as he is mounting highest, when this lack of education will handicap him grievously. The time to remedy this is the present. In the "Encyclopedia Britannica," now offered to readers of the STANDARD at 10 cents a day, you will have a library fully the equal of any in the land. It is a digest of art, science, literature, history and invention, an epitome of all that is good and lasting, a moral drawn from the works of men and nations.